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Land off Main Avenue,
Cowlersley, Kirklees,
West Yorkshire

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
Report No. Y554

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**Land off Main Avenue
Cowlersley
Kirklees
West Yorkshire**

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment has been carried out that has established that there are surviving remains of local heritage value (low cultural significance) within the Proposed Development Site. This relates to a former cottage recorded on historic maps in the eastern side of the Inner Study Area, historic dry stone wall boundaries, and a boundary stone. There is a low potential that evidence of associated small-scale tanning activities may be present adjacent to the cottage, as suggested by the presence of an adjacent field named 'Tan Pit Field' in the 1848 tithe award for Linthwaite township.

The findings of the study indicate that there is a **low potential** for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to survive elsewhere within the Proposed Development Site.

These heritage assets are predicted to be directly impacted as a result of the Proposed Development and mitigation measures have been recommended to offset the predicted effects. These mitigation methods are targeted archaeological evaluation in the first instance to establish the character and condition of the potential surviving remains archaeological of the cottage; recording of dry-stone walls to be removed; and relocation of the boundary stone to avoid any impact.

The requirement for mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and offset the effects of the Proposed Development will be defined by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) who are the archaeological advisors to the Kirklees Council. The scope of any archaeological mitigation would be outlined within on or more Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) provided by WYAAS.

Any potential archaeological investigations that may be recommended by WYAAS could reasonably be conducted under the terms of a planning condition.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) produced to accompany a planning application for a housing development comprising 43 dwellings, areas for parking, residential gardens, and various types of landscaping at land off Main Avenue, Cowersley, Kirklees, West Yorkshire, HD4 5US (NGR SE 11034 15132) (hereafter Proposed Development Site). The report was commissioned by Thirteen Group.

The Proposed Development Site is an area of open field north-east of Main Avenue (Figure 1). It includes a small square area of hardstanding in its south-west corner and is otherwise composed of grassland interspersed with trees and shrub. It is bounded to the west, north, and east by modern residential housing and a school, and to the south by a wooded area. The site is located on a moderately steep incline with far-reaching views to the north from the top of the hill and limited to no visibility of the surrounding area to the south due to topography and the presence of woodland.

The objectives of the desk-based study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site;
- Assess the Proposed Development Site in terms of its archaeological and historic environmental potential;
- Consider the potential effects of the proposed development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines;
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.

The assessment is illustrated by three figures and accompanied by four appendices:

- Figure 1: Inner Study Area
- Figures 2.1 – 2.7: Historic Mapping
- Figure 3: Outer Study Area
- Appendix 1: Non-designated Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area
- Appendix 2: Designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area
- Appendix 3: Non-designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area
- Appendix 4: Photographs from Site Walkover Survey
- Appendix 5: Proposed Site Layout

2 LEGISLATION, PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 Legislation

Legislation relevant to cultural heritage includes:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act; 1979;
- The Planning Act (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and
- The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order 2010.

2.2 National Planning Policy

The primary planning policy and guidance at the national level comprises:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021); and
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2021).

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Conserving heritage assets is a core planning principle of the NPPF and plan-making and decision-taking is required. Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be ‘conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations’ (para 189).

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’ (para 194).

Significance (for heritage policy) is described as – ‘*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’.*

Setting of a heritage asset is described as – ‘*The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (Annex 2).*

2.3 Regional and Local Planning Policy

Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies (Adopted February 2019)

The Strategy and Policies document of the Kirklees Local Plan contains the following policies relevant to the proposed development:

Policy LP35: Historic Environment

Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

3 APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2014; revised October 2019), and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (CIfA 2017; updated October 2020). A list of the sources consulted during the assessment is provided in the References (Section 8).

The following information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment work:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE): consulted to obtain details of all designated statutory assets (Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; World Heritage Sites; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas; Designated Wreck Sites etc). GIS data for relevant assets was downloaded from the Historic England website in July 2021.
- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER), digital data extract received on the 4th of March 2022. Information was taken from the HER mapping for an area extending to 1 km from the Proposed Development Site boundary sufficient to provide information on known constraints within the site and the local archaeological context.
- Library of the National Library of Scotland: for Ordnance Survey maps and other historic map resources.
- Modern vertical aerial photographic imagery, available via Google Earth, Bing Maps and ESRI World Imagery: to obtain information on current land-use and evidence for continuing survival of sites and features identified through other desk-based resources.
- The West Yorkshire Research Agendas for the Historic Environment (WYAAS, 2022): consulted to gain an understanding of current archaeological knowledge, and research priorities for West Yorkshire.
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals: consulted to understand the archaeological resource within the Proposed Development Site.
- Geology of Britain Viewer (BGS 2022): for information on the underlying geology of the Proposed Development Site.

3.2 Field Survey

A site visit was undertaken on the 6th of April 2022 to record any previously identified heritage assets and identify any previously unrecorded heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site.

3.3 Assessment Methodology

The effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets have been assessed based on their type (direct effects and impacts on setting) and nature (adverse or beneficial). The assessment takes into account the relative value/significance of the heritage asset, and its setting, and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

- Adverse effects are those that detract from or reduce cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets.
- Beneficial effects are those that preserve, enhance or better reveal the cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets.

3.3.1 Assigning Significance to Heritage Assets

The attribution of relative significance of heritage assets identified by the study has been undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in NPPF.

The NPPF defines significance of a heritage asset as: “*the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic*” (MHCLG, 2021: Annex 2).

Table 1 summarises the relative levels of cultural significance used for the purposes of the assessment.

Table 1: Cultural Significance of Heritage Assets

Significance of Asset	Definition / Criteria
High	Assets valued at an international or national level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Grade I, II and II* Listed Buildings • Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens • Historic Battlefields • Non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas that have regional value (contributing to the aims of regional research frameworks) • Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens • Conservation Areas
Low	Assets valued at a local level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites that have local heritage value • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Negligible	Assets of little or no intrinsic heritage value, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of former archaeological features, where there are no longer any remains • Artefact find-spots (where the artefacts are no longer <i>in situ</i> and where their provenance is uncertain) • Unlisted buildings of little or no historic or architectural interest • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features (e.g. quarries and gravel pits, dilapidated sheepfolds, etc)

3.3.2 Assessment of Effects on Setting

Historic England’s guidance document, ‘*Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*’ second edition (Historic England 2017) (GPA 3), provides advice on setting assessments. The guidance builds upon the requirements outlined within the NPPF and in PPG.

The NPPF (2021, Annex 2: Glossary) describes setting as:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral”.

GPA 3 recommends a five-step process to the assessment, as follows:

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

3.3.3 Assessing Magnitude of Impact

Criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact (adverse or beneficial), which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a heritage asset that would result from construction of the proposed development, are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Definition/Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
High	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near-complete loss of the asset’s cultural significance. Changes that substantially detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.	Preservation of a heritage asset in situ where it would otherwise be completely or almost completely lost. Changes that appreciably enhance the cultural significance of a heritage asset and how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.
Medium	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contributes to its cultural significance such that this quality is appreciably altered. Changes that appreciably detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.	Changes to important elements of a heritage asset’s fabric or setting, resulting in its cultural significance being preserved (where this would otherwise be lost) or restored. Changes that improve the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.
Low	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a	Changes that result in elements of a heritage asset’s fabric or setting

Magnitude of Impact	Definition/Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
	<p>heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is slightly altered.</p> <p>Changes that slightly detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.</p>	<p>detracting from its cultural significance being removed.</p> <p>Changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.</p>
Negligible	<p>Changes to fabric or setting of a heritage asset that leave its cultural significance unchanged and do not affect how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.</p>	

4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Study Areas

Two study areas have been used for the assessment:

- Inner Study Area: The Proposed Development Site boundary (Figures 1 and 2) was used to identify any heritage assets, both those previously recorded in the HER and NHLE, and those identified through detailed desk-based assessment, that could be directly impacted by the Proposed Development.
- Outer Study Area: A wider study area extending to 1 km from the site boundary (Figure 3) was used to identify heritage assets with statutory or non-statutory designations that could have their settings affected by the Proposed Development, and those non-designated assets and archaeological events recorded in the HER that provide information on the archaeological and historic context of the Proposed Development Site.

4.2 Historic Landscape Character

The Proposed Development Site comprises an area of open field north-east of Main Avenue, Cowlersley, Kirklees. It includes a small square area of hard-standing and is otherwise composed of grassland interspersed with trees and shrub. It is bounded to the west, north, and east by modern residential housing, and to the south by woodland. The site is located on a moderately steep incline with far-reaching views to the north and limited to no visibility of the surrounding area to the south. The Inner Study Area overlies two fields which are present on 19th century mapping (Figure 2.1). The eastern field, used recently as pasture, is still bound by some dry-stone wall boundaries (Photographs 1 and 2) and is divided by modern fence lines (Photograph 3). The western field is the larger of the two and is covered by general scrub and scattered mature trees (Photograph 4). Features recorded on historic maps are discussed in more detail below.

4.3 Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area (Figures 1 and 2; Appendix 1)

4.3.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets recorded within the Inner Study Area.

4.3.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets

There are six non-designated heritage assets (1 – 6) recorded within the Inner Study Area.

The WYHER records the eastern field of the Inner Study Area was named ‘*Tan Pit Field*’ (and to its south ‘*Tanpit Field Brow*’) (1) in the tithe map for the Township of Linthwaite (1848). The WYHER entry suggests that this may indicate the historic presence of a tannery in this area prior to the date of the tithe award. The field is recorded as being owned by the late Benjamin Lockwood and occupied by a Sarah Lockwood. The entries of the tithe apportionments for the plots that the Inner Study Area overlays are detailed in Table 4.1, below.

On the northern edge of ‘*Tanpit Field*’ the tithe map records a cottage (2), also owned by the late Benjamin Lockwood, which appears to have been demolished at some point prior to 1959 (see Figure 2.7). No evidence of the former cottage is now present above ground at the base of

the slope (Photograph 5) though its buried foundations may still survive. Elizabeth Hepworth is named as the head of this household in the tithe apportionments.

Landowner	Occupier	Tithe Ref.	Name and Description
John Iredale	John Armitage	1006	Well Field
John Iredale	John Armitage	1006a	Lane Back of Cottages
Late Benjamin Lockwood	Elizabeth Hepworth, John Hepworth, Thomas Hepworth, Thomas Iredale	1029	Cottage
Late Benjamin Lockwood	Sarah Lockwood	1030	Tanpit Field

Table 4.1: Tithe apportionments for the Township of Linthwaite (1848) of fields in the Inner Study Area

The 1841 Census records the cottage occupied by the Hepworth's as '*Lane End*' in the parish of Linthwaite. The occupants of this cottage in 1841 are recorded in Table 4.2 below. Later historic maps (Figures 2.2 to 2.6) label this cottage as named 'Jubilee'.

Forename	Surname	Age	Year Born	Occupation
Elizabeth	Hepworth	55	1786	Burler (Someone who examines fabric for defects and repairs the defects.)
Caroline	Hepworth	15	1826	-
Hezzia	Hepworth	15	1826	-
Elizabeth	Hepworth	15	1826	-
Samuel	Hepworth	30	1811	Labourer
Rachel	Hepworth	30	1811	-
Martha	Hepworth	12	1829	-
James	Hepworth	8	1833	-
Susannah	Hepworth	6	1835	-
Joseph	Hepworth	4	1837	-
Caroline	Hepworth	4	1841	-

Table 4.2: 1841 census entry for the cottage recorded in the eastern field of the Inner Study Area

There does not appear to be any evidence of tanning pits within '*Tanpit Field*' on the tithe or on later historic Ordnance Survey maps, nor was any evidence observed during the site

walkover survey. To the rear (north) of the Hepworths' cottage, the tithe map records a small plot of land as 'Lane Back of Cottages', owned by a John Iredale and occupied by a John Armitage. Whilst no features are recorded in this plot of land by the tithe plan, later historic Ordnance Survey maps show a square feature in this field (3), evident most clearly on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch published 1892 (Figure 2.2). It is possible that this could be a tanning pit, or perhaps a well, indicated by the name of the adjacent field to its west: 'Well Field'.

A stream is evident as running away to the east of the cottage here on the tithe apportionment. It was observed during the site walkover survey that a stream appears to flow along the western edge of the 'Tanpit Field' (eastern field of the Inner Study Area), and this appears to have been culverted in at least one place (Photograph 6). It is possible that this stream fed the pit or well (3) described above.

In the western corner of the Inner Study Area (the west corner of 'Well Field') is another structure (4) that may be a further cottage, though it not clearly stated as such in the tithe apportionments and it may represent an outbuilding. The field that this structure is located in, is, as with the plot to the rear of the Hepworths' cottage, recorded as being occupied by a 'John Armitage' (owned by John Iredale). The 1841 census records that John Armitage (aged 65) of Linthwaite, is a Cloth Draper, though it is not clear if the residence relates to the structure evident in the Inner Study Area. The location of the former structure (4) in the western edge of the Inner Study Area is now occupied by an area of hardstanding (Photograph 7).

Whilst it cannot be determined whether any tanning activity took place in the Inner Study Area as inferred from the name 'Tanpit Field' (1), it is noted that the main occupiers of these plots of land were involved in the textile industry. It is possible that small-scale tanning could have taken place here, using sheep hides from sheep that supplied the local woollen industry, and taking advantage of the water supply from the adjacent stream. Gomersall (2009) notes that in West Yorkshire, as elsewhere, tanning had started as small-scale production, before becoming concentrated in the mid-19th century close to areas where raw materials were most readily available (Gomersall, 2009).

Should archaeological deposits associated with the 'Jubilee' cottage (2) and the possible tanning pit or well (3) survive as below ground features, these are likely to be of local heritage value and low cultural significance, depending on their character and preservation. The second building (4) recorded in the western edge of the Inner Study Area has likely been heavily truncated if not entirely removed, partly due to the construction of the school to the north-west that extends into the historical boundary of the western field; and partly through the creation of a hardstanding area in this corner of the Inner Study Area. It is therefore considered to have a negligible heritage value.

Dry-stone walls (5) were present in the Inner Study Area, particularly in the east of the Site (Photographs 1 and 2). The full extent of the dry-stone wall was not defined due to dense vegetation though they evidently matched boundaries defined on 19th century mapping (e.g. Figure 2.1). Walls were still present in fields surrounding the Inner Study Area, e.g. to the south, and in the wider landscape, but this has not been marked on the Figures. Part of the northern boundary in the west of the Site had evidently been removed by the construction of the adjacent school. These are assets of local heritage value and low cultural significance.

In the north-east corner, on the edge of the Inner Study Area is a rectangular stone upright (6), that may have formerly been a boundary stone (Photograph 8). This is an asset of local heritage value and low cultural significance.

4.4 Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area (Figure 3; Appendices 2 and 3)

4.4.1 Designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

There are 61 listed buildings recorded in the Outer Study Area. Two of these are Grade II* listed: Crosland Hall (NHLE **1134305**), a 17th century house, located on the south-east edge of the Outer Study Area; and Milnsbridge House (NHLE **1290158**) an 18th century house located on the north-east edge of the Outer Study Area in Milnsbridge.

The remaining 59 are buildings area Grade II listed, and mostly relate to 19th century buildings, a majority of which are terrace workers houses, though several public and industrial buildings, including the canal and associated features.

There are three conservation areas recorded in the Outer Study Area: Milnsbridge, located c.500 m to the north-east of the Inner Study Area, separated by modern residential development; and Golcar and Linthwaite which are both located on the western edge of the Outer Study Area.

Details of these designated assets is presented in Appendix 3 and their locations are shown of Figure 3.

4.4.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area

4.4.2.1 Prehistoric

There are two assets recorded by the WYHER that may point to prehistoric activity. These are the names ‘North Stone Rings’ and ‘South Stone Rings’ referred to in the Golcar tithe apportionments (1849) (**MWY2937**) that may suggest that prehistoric stone circles were once present in this location on the north-western edge of the Outer Study Area. A findspot of a flint object (**MWY13149**) is recorded on the eastern edge of the Outer Study Area. The WYHER states that the original record for the flint object described a ‘missing tang’ which may suggest it had been a prehistoric arrowhead, though this categorisation remains unconfirmed.

4.4.2.2 Romano-British

There are no heritage assets of Romano-British date recorded within the Outer Study Area.

4.4.2.3 Early Medieval

There are no heritage assets of early medieval date recorded within the Outer Study Area.

4.4.2.4 Medieval

Cowelersley was not recorded as settlement in the in the Domesday Book compiled in 1086. The Inner Study Area likely lay on the periphery of small medieval settlements that populated the rural landscape. The WYHER records a single possible medieval settlement at ‘Botham Hall’ (**MWY1832**) on the northern edge of the Outer Study Area based on a place name mentioned in the ‘Elland Tragedy’ that recalls the events of several quarrelling medieval lords.

4.4.2.5 Post-medieval

The character of the Outer Study Area is largely a product of the 19th century, when Linthwaite and adjacent parishes were transformed by the construction of large textile mills, situated along the River Colne Valley and other large industrial production sites. Before the establishment of these large mills, many of the houses in the individual small settlements comprised weavers' cottages (as perhaps the cottage (2) in the Inner Study Area was), located in a largely rural landscape, and later large rows of terraces were built to house the new mill and factory workers (Kirklees Council, n.d.).

The majority of non-designated heritage assets recorded by the WYHER relate to 18th, 19th and 20th century sites. This includes industrial sites such as: mills (MWY2642; MWY6443; MWY12377; MWY7641; MWY12379; MWY12384; MWY12393; MWY12396; MWY12401); a tannery (MWY4197); dyeworks (MWY4710); workers housing (MWY7713; MWY7794); a railway goods yard (MWY11866); and a Nonconformist Chapel and burial ground (MWY20054). Further details of these assets is presented in Appendix 3.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The evidence from the desk-based assessment has shown that there are potential below-ground remains of some local heritage value within the Proposed Development Site. Specifically, these relate to a former cottage (2) recorded on historic maps in the eastern side of the Inner Study Area, located at the base of a steep slope that much of the Inner Study Area overlies. There is a low potential that evidence of associated small-scale tanning activities (1, 3) may be present adjacent to the cottage.

Heritage assets recorded within the Outer Study Area are dominated by mills and the associated housing and other industry that expanded during this period, highlighting the importance of industrial development in the area from the late 18th century and particularly during the 19th century. Before the 19th century the majority of the landscape was rural in character (including the Inner Study Area). There is very limited evidence of archaeological remains recorded by the WYHER for any period prior to the post-medieval.

Taking account of the historical development of the wider area, and the topography of the Proposed Development Site it is considered that there is a low potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered, buried archaeological remains.

6 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

6.1 Direct Impacts

The Proposed Development is for a residential housing development, including the construction of 49 houses, as well as access roads, parking, landscaping and the provision of services (Appendix 5).

This work will necessitate a transformation of the current ground surface within the Proposed Development Site and will result in direct impacts on heritage assets of local heritage value and low cultural significance identified within the Site, including:

- The potential remains of the former cottage and possible remains of associated small-scale industrial activity such as tanning (2, 3). Should archaeological deposits survive

below ground, they will be subject to a direct impact of **high** magnitude, resulting their removal.

- Several sections of dry-stone walls (**5**) located within the Inner Study Area will be removed by the Proposed Development resulting in a direct impact of **high** magnitude.
- The Proposed Development may also remove a possible boundary stone (**6**) which is located in the north-east corner of the Proposed Development Site, resulting in a direct impact of **high** magnitude.

Mitigation will be required by Kirklees Council and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (as archaeological advisors to Kirklees Council) to avoid or offset the loss of any such remains that might be present.

6.2 Setting Impacts

No designated heritage assets have been identified in the Outer Study Area that are anticipated to have their settings affected by the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will introduce a residential development into a plot of land bounded on its east, west and north by existing modern development, resulting in limited change to the existing baseline conditions. Whilst some open views are afforded from the north facing slope within the Site, most designated assets (listed buildings and conservation areas) located in the Outer Study Area are screened from the Proposed Development Site by intervening development and topography or are located at considerable distance from the Site.

6.3 Mitigation

Policy LP35 '*Historic Environment*' of the Kirklees Local Plan requires developers to provide mitigation to offset any predicted loss of archaeological sites where identified. As heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site would be directly affected to a greater or lesser degree, some archaeological mitigation will be required.

In the first instance a programmed of targeted archaeological evaluation may be required to establish the character and condition of the potential surviving remains archaeological of the cottage (**2**) and potential associated archaeological features (**3**). In addition, a record of the dry-stone wall to be lost should be made. This would likely entail a photographic survey following vegetation clearance. The scope of any archaeological investigation would be outlined within on or more Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) provided by WYAAS.

The Proposed Development may remove the boundary stone (**6**) present in the north-east corner of the Inner Study Area. It is recommended that this is safely removed before construction works commence, and either relocated on Site, or moved to the edge of the development area to avoid direct impacts.

The requirement for any additional archaeological mitigation arising from a consent for the Proposed Development would be at the discretion of WYAAS as archaeological advisors to Kirklees Council to comply with relevant planning policies.

If any significant discoveries are made during any archaeological works carried out, and it is not possible to preserve those discoveries in situ, provision will be made for the excavation where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. The provision will include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analysis, conservation of finds, and publication of the results of the works where appropriate.

Any archaeological investigations could reasonably be conducted under the terms of a planning condition; allowing for follow-on mitigation should archaeological remains be discovered.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The Proposed Development Site (Inner Study Area) is located to the north-east of Main Avenue, Cowlersley, Kirklees and comprises an area of open field divided into two fields and covered by grass pasture on its east field, and grass, trees and shrub on its west field. Both fields are located on a moderately steep, north-facing slope that meets woodland to the south. to the south. The wider landscape was largely rural until the 19th century when the Colne Valley when numerous textile mills and other industrial productions sites were established, and houses were built to accommodate their workers. The Site is situated on the periphery of the 19th century development but has subsequently been enclosed to its west, north and east by modern development.

Several heritage assets of post-medieval date have been recorded in the Inner Study Area including potential buried archaeological remains, relating to a former cottage (2), now demolished, located in the eastern half of the Site; and possible associated small-scale industrial tanning activity suggested by the presence of a field name '*Tan Pit Field*' in the 1848 tithe apportionments for the Linthwaite township (1, 3). A second cottage/building (4) is located on historic maps but is thought to have been removed by modern development. Dry-stone walls (5) and a boundary stone (6) have also been recorded in the Inner Study Area. These are assets of local heritage value and low cultural significance.

In the absence of archaeological mitigation, the Proposed Development would have direct impact on those heritage assets recorded. It is recommended that targeted archaeological evaluation is undertaken in the first instance to establish the character and condition of the potential surviving remains archaeological of the cottage (2) and potential associated archaeological features. In addition, it is recommended that a record is made of the dry-stone walls (5) to be removed. The boundary stone (6) should be relocated in order to avoid any impact.

The requirement for any archaeological evaluation and mitigation would be identified by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) as archaeological advisors to Kirklees Council and the scope work outlined within on or more Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) provided by WYAAS. It is considered that this could reasonably be conducted under the terms of a planning condition.

No significant effects upon the setting of cultural heritage assets within the wider area are predicted.

Following a programme of mitigation, no significant residual effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage interests and the development proposals are therefore considered, not to be in conflict with the aims of national, regional and local planning policy as regards cultural heritage.

8 REFERENCES

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Ordnance Survey (1906) '*Yorkshire CCLX.2*', 25-Inch to One Mile.

Ordnance Survey (1916) '*Yorkshire CCLX.2*', 25-Inch to One Mile.

Ordnance Survey (1932) '*Yorkshire CCLX.2*', 25-Inch to One Mile.

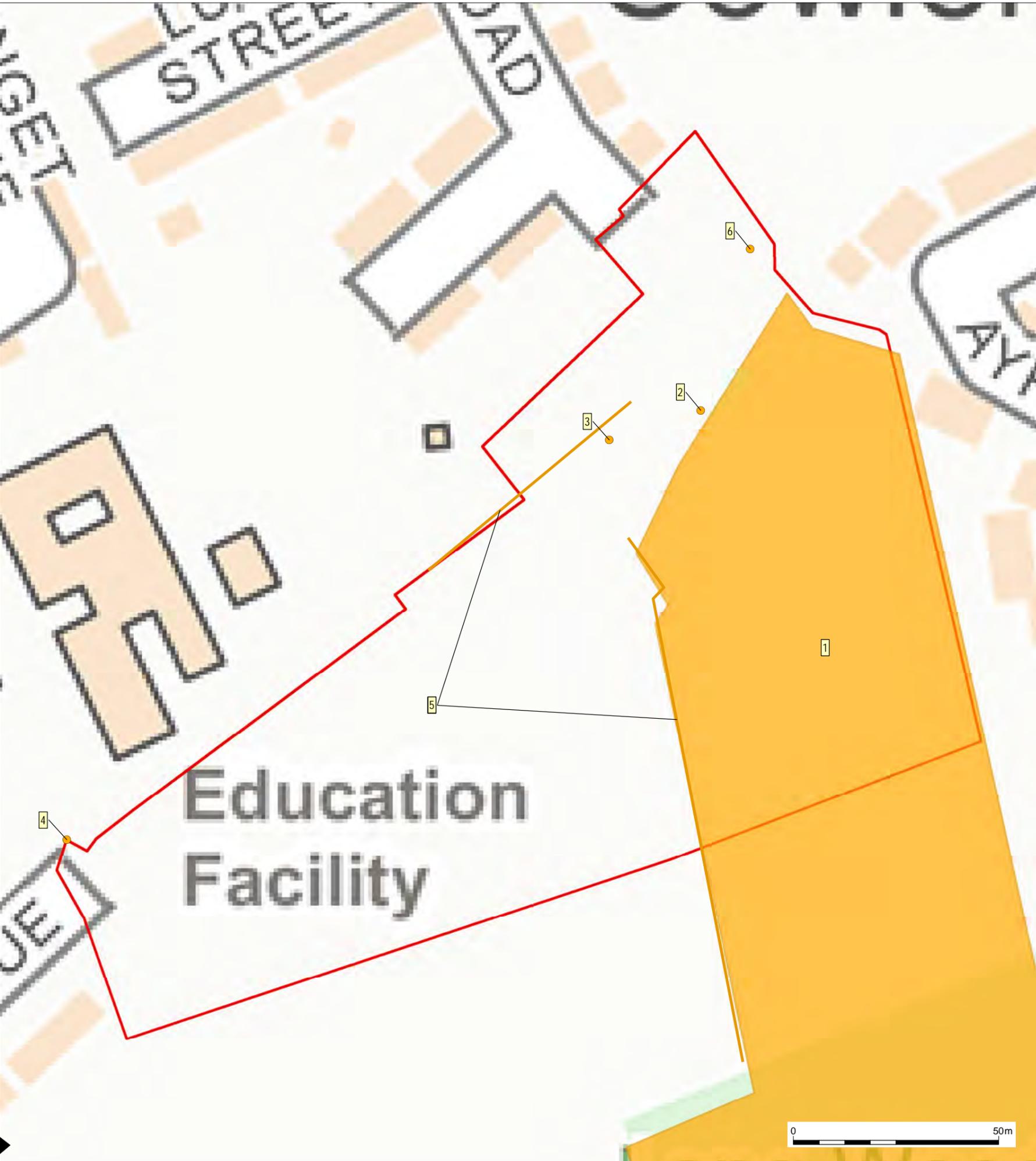
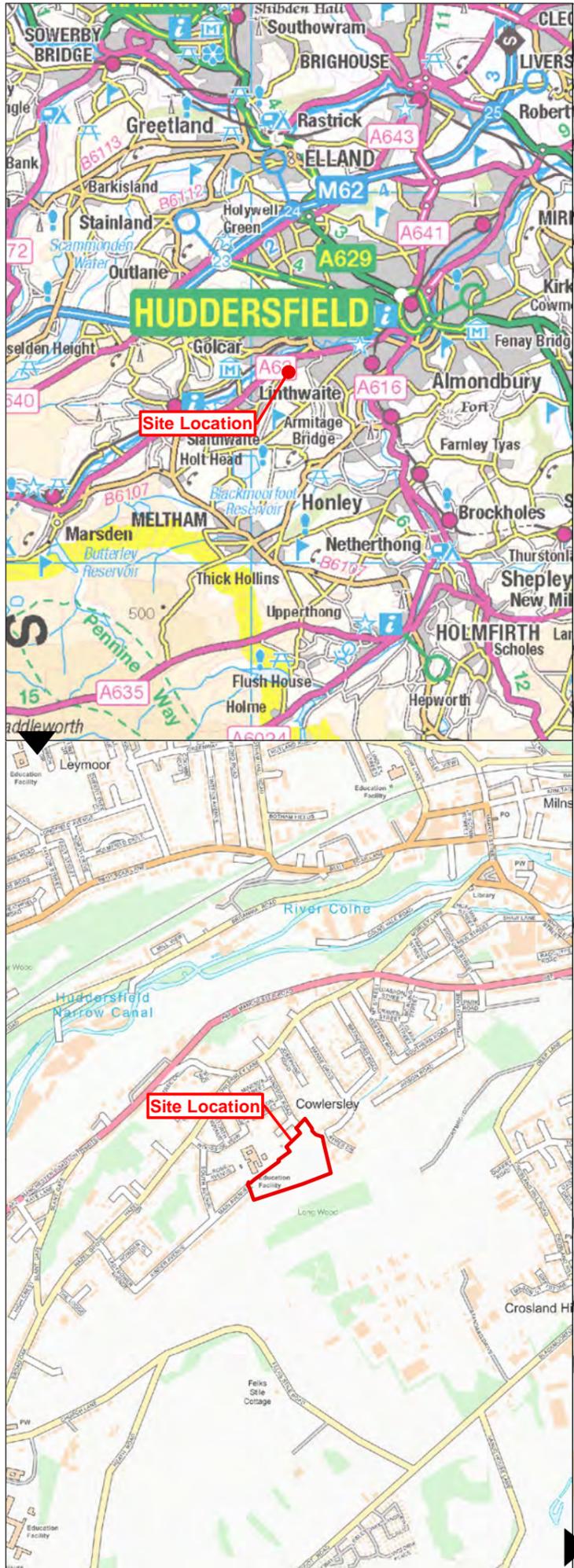
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FIGURES



Key:

- Inner Study
- Heritage Asset (point)
- Heritage Asset (linear)
- Heritage Asset (area)

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Title:
Inner Study Area

Project:
**Land off Main Avenue,
 Cowlersley, Kirklees,
 West Yorkshire**

Client:
Thirteen Group

Scale at A3:
1:1,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked by: JT	Date: 12/04/2022
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Report No: Y554/22	Fig. No: 1
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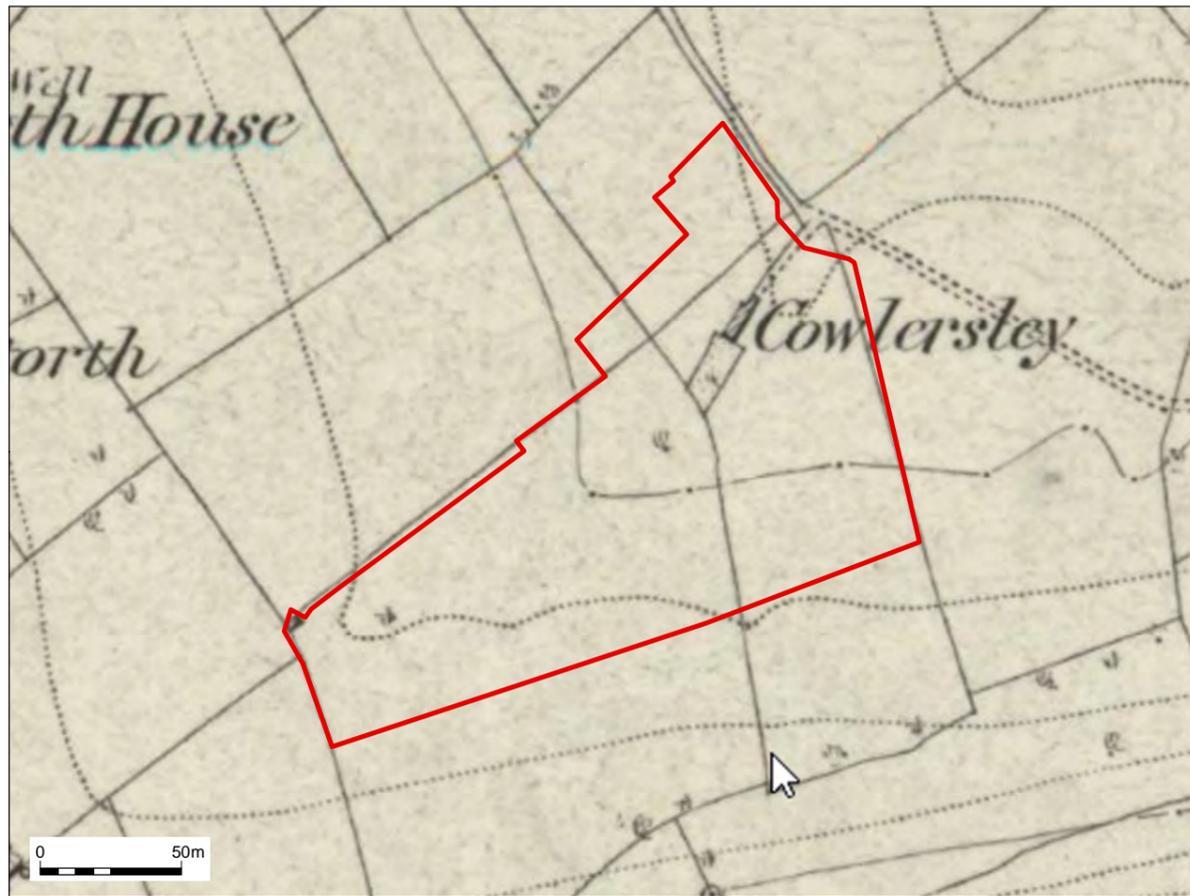


Fig. 2.1 - Ordnance Survey, 6-Inch, Yorkshire Sheet 260, Surveyed: 1848 to 1851, Published: 1854



Fig. 2.2 - Ordnance Survey, 25-Inch, Yorkshire CCLX.2, Surveyed: 1887 to 1888, Published: 1892



Fig. 2.3 - Ordnance Survey, 25-Inch, Yorkshire CCLX.2, Revised: 1904 to 1905, Published: 1906



Fig. 2.4 - Ordnance Survey, 25-Inch, Yorkshire CCLX.2, Revised: 1913, Published: 1916

Key:

Inner Study Area



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Title:
Historic Mapping

Project:
Land off Main Avenue,
Cowlerstey, Kirklees,
West Yorkshire

Client:
Thirteen Group

Scale at A3:
1:2,500

Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 08/04/2022
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Report No: Y554/22	Fig. No: 2.1-2.4
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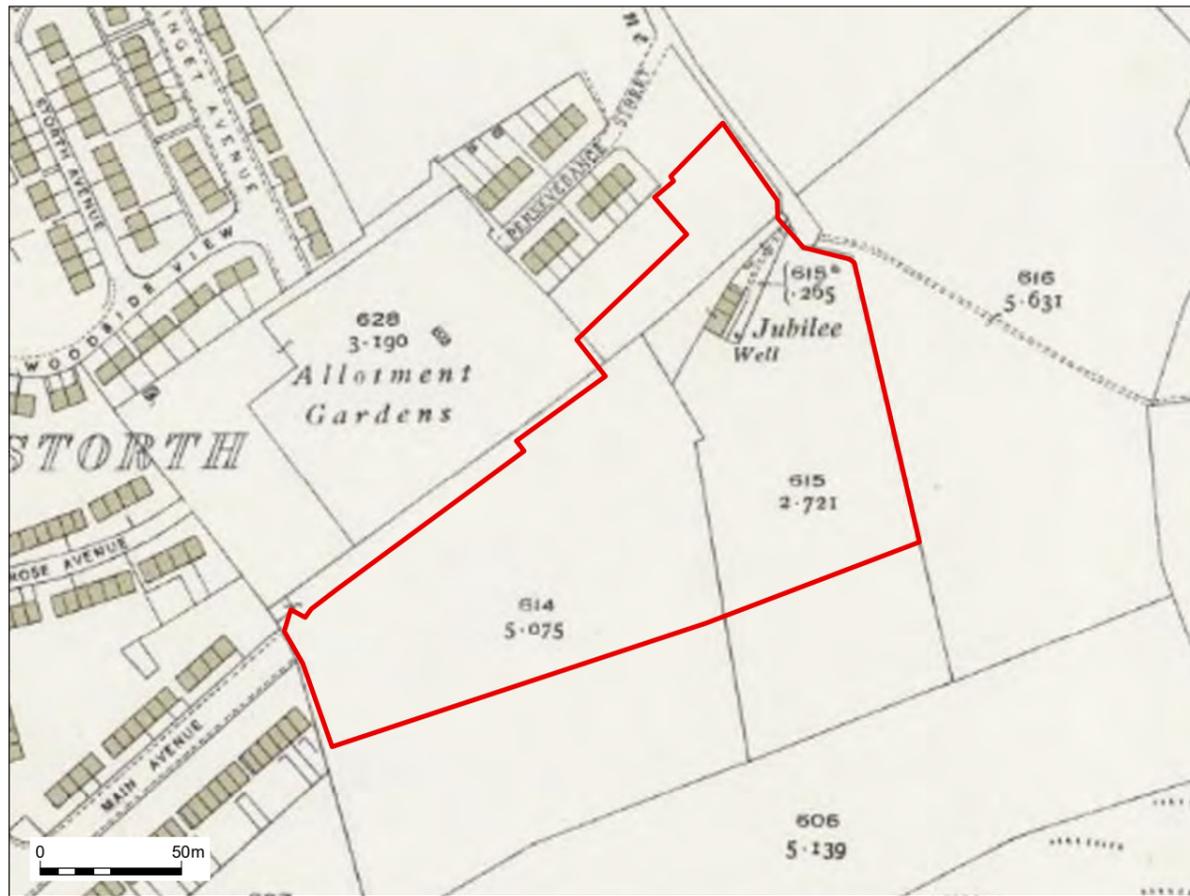


Fig. 2.5 - Ordnance Survey, 25-Inch, Yorkshire CCLX.2, Revised: 1930, Published: 1932

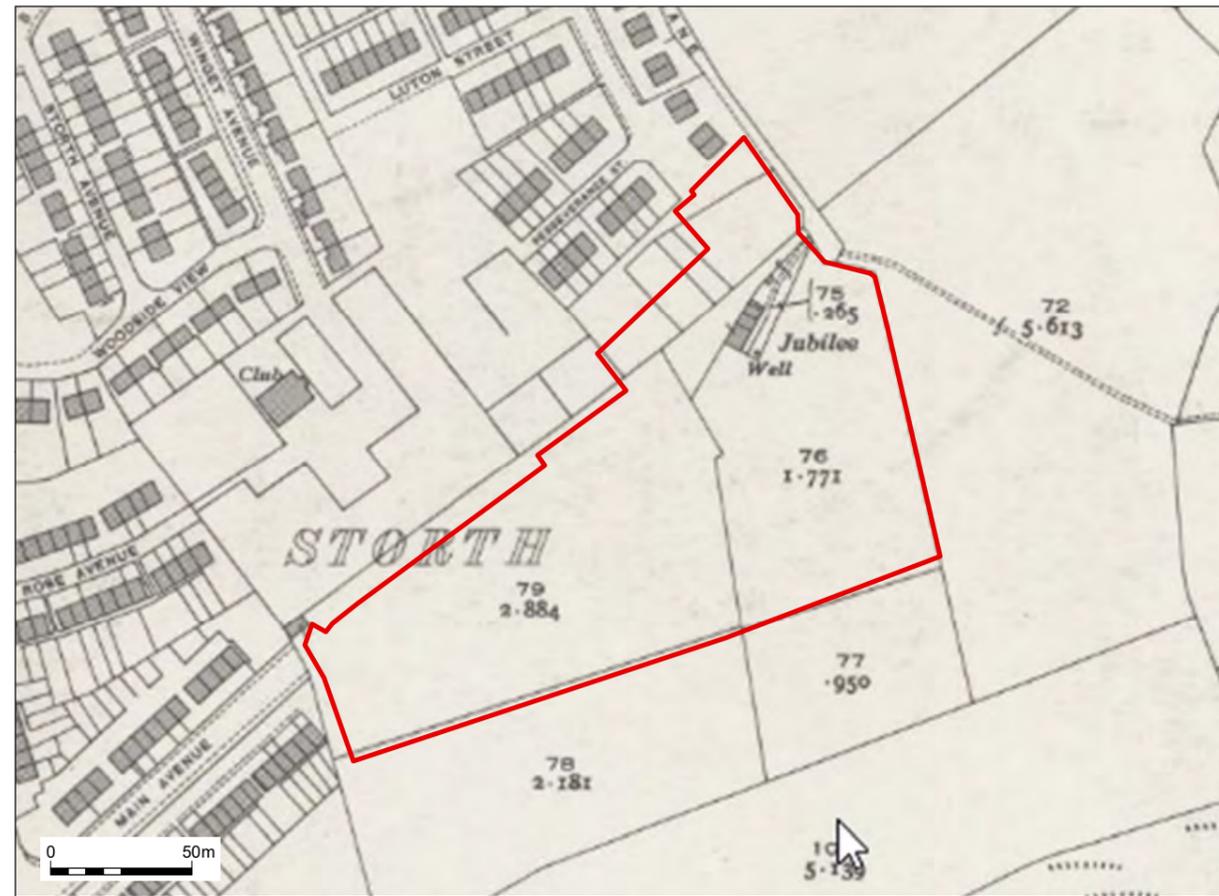


Fig. 2.6 - Ordnance Survey, 25-Inch, Yorkshire CCLX.2, Revised: 1938, Published: 1947

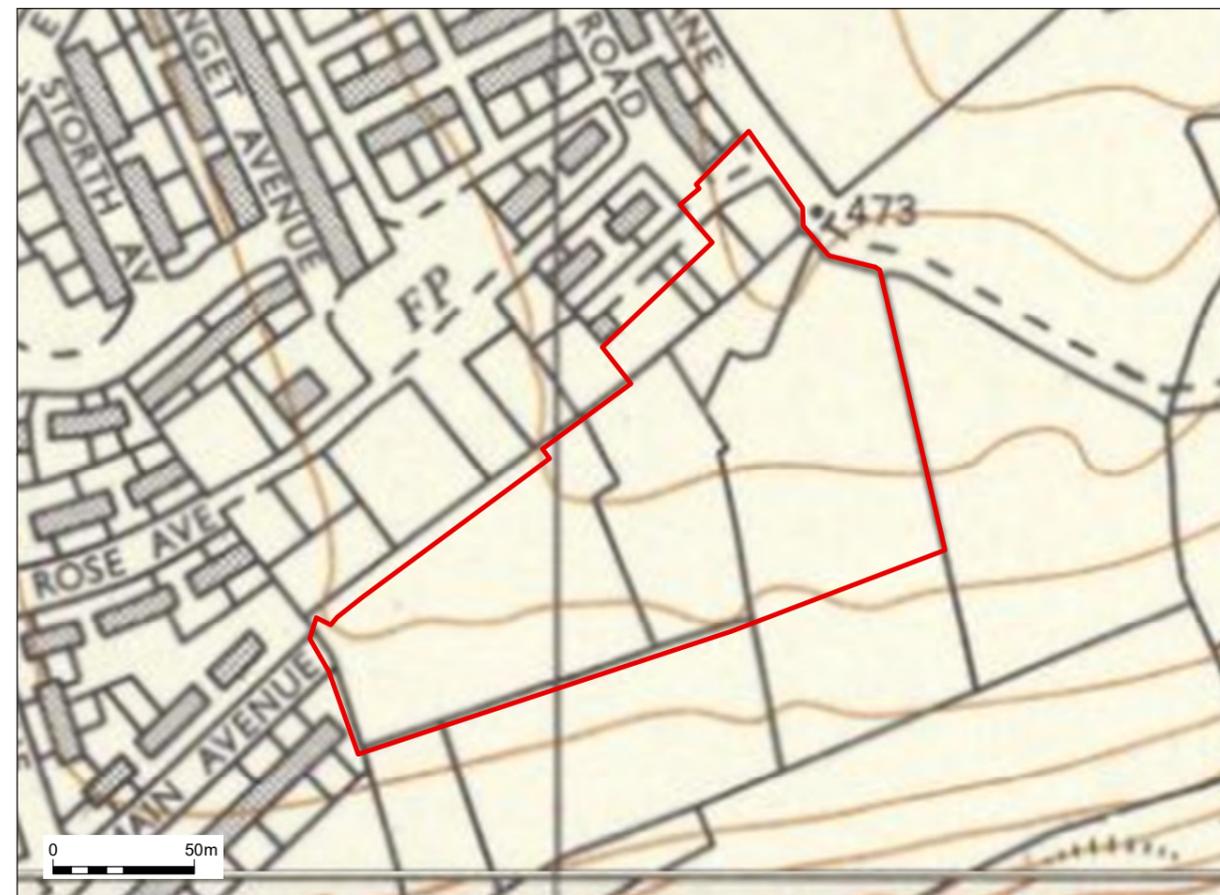


Fig. 2.7 - Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560, SE11NW – A, Revised: 1958 to 1968, Published: 1969

Key:

Inner Study Area



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Title:
Historic Mapping

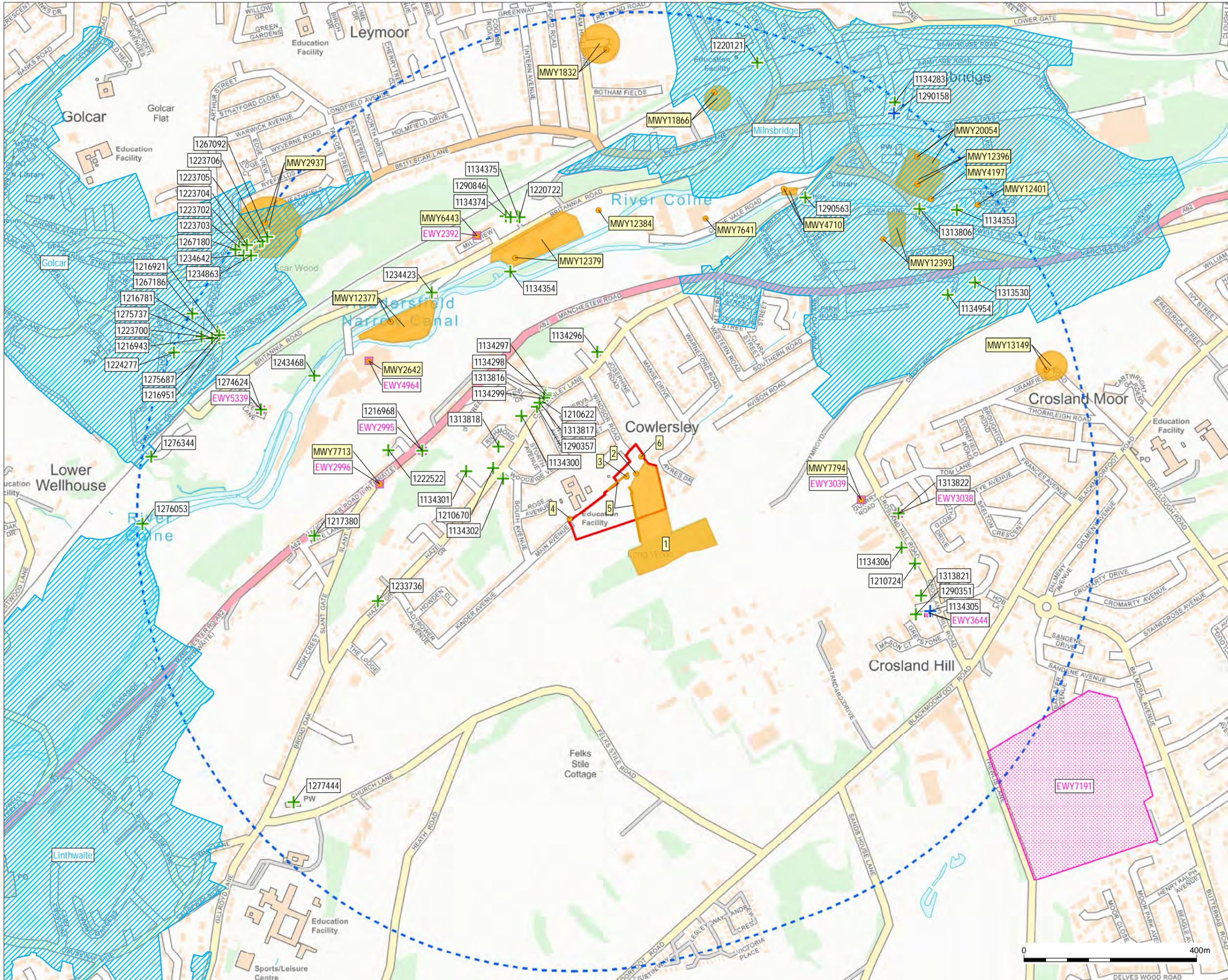
Project:
**Land off Main Avenue,
 Cowersley, Kirklees,
 West Yorkshire**

Client:
Thirteen Group

Scale at A3:
1:2,500

Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 08/04/2022
-----------------	----------------	---------------------

Report No: Y554/22	Fig. No: 2.5-2.7
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- Key:**
- Inner Study Area
 - 1km Outer Study Area
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
 - Heritage Asset (point)
 - Heritage Asset (linear)
 - Heritage Asset (area)
 - Archaeological Event (point)
 - Archaeological Event (area)

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Title:
Outer Study Area

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West Yorkshire**

Client:
Thirteen Group

Scale at A3:
1:8,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked: JT	Date: 12/04/2022
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Report No: Y554/22	Fig. No: 3
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APPENDIX 1: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE INNER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 1)

Asset Ref.	HER No.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
1	MWY4200	Field Name: Tan Pit Field, Linthwaite	This field is named 'Tan Pit Field' in the tithe apportionments for Linthwaite (1848). The WYHER suggests this may indicate the historic presence of a tannery or small-scale tanning activity in this area prior to the date of the tithe award. No obvious tanning pits are marked on the tithe map or later Ordnance Survey maps in this field, though a well or possible tanning pit (3) is recorded in the yard of a cottage (2).	Post-Medieval	WYHER
2	n/a	'Jubilee' Cottage	Cottage recorded on historic mapping. Demolished at some point prior to 1959. The Hepworth family is named resident at this cottage in the tithe apportionments for Linthwaite (1848). The 1841 census records the cottage as 'Lane End', though it is recorded as 'Jubilee' on the 25-Inch Ordnance Survey map published 1892, and upon subsequent maps.	Post-Medieval	Historic Mapping
3	n/a	Possible Well or Tanning Pit	The Ordnance Survey 25-Inch maps published 1892 and 1906 show a square feature land to the rear of Jubilee cottage (2). This plot of land is named 'Lane Back of Cottages' in the tithe apportionments for Linthwaite (1848). It is possible that this could be a tanning pit (suggested by the name 'Tan Pit Field' (1)), or perhaps a well, indicated by the name 'Well Field' of the adjacent field to its west.	Post-Medieval	Historic Mapping
4	n/a	Possible Cottage	Possible cottage recorded on the Linthwaite tithe map (1848) and historic Ordnance Survey maps. Demolished at some point prior to 1959. The building is quite small and may represent an outbuilding.	Post-Medieval	Historic Mapping
5	n/a	Dry-stone Walls	Dry-stone walls defining field boundaries shown on 19th century mapping.	Post-Medieval	Field Survey
6	n/a	Possible Boundary Stone	Rectangular dressed stone upright, possible a boundary stone.	Post-Medieval	Field Survey

APPENDIX 2: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 3)

List Entry	Asset Name and Description	Designation
1134305	Crosland Hall	Grade II* Listed Building
1290158	Milnsbridge House	Grade II* Listed Building
1134283	8 and 8A, Dowker Street	Grade II Listed Building
1134296	62 and 64, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134297	118, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134298	120, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134299	124, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134300	146-152, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134301	2-8, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134302	119 and 121, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1134306	67 and 69, Crosland Hill Road	Grade II Listed Building
1134353	Calder and Hebble Navigation Milnsbridge Basin Huddersfield Narrow Canal Milnsbridge Basin	Grade II Listed Building
1134354	Calder and Hebble Navigation Scarbottom Aqueduct Huddersfield Narrow Canal Scarbottom Aqueduct	Grade II Listed Building
1134374	Scar Bottom	Grade II Listed Building
1134375	Scar Bottom	Grade II Listed Building
1134954	St Lukes Vicarage	Grade II Listed Building

List Entry	Asset Name and Description	Designation
1210622	126, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1210670	164-170, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1210724	41 and 43, Crosland Hill Road	Grade II Listed Building
1216781	11, Long Croft Street	Grade II Listed Building
1216921	Long Croft Yard	Grade II Listed Building
1216943	9, Long Croft Street	Grade II Listed Building
1216951	13, Long Croft Street	Grade II Listed Building
1216968	437-445, Manchester Road	Grade II Listed Building
1217380	3 Miles Post	Grade II Listed Building
1220121	Longwood Railway Viaduct Between National Grid References SE 1135 1615 and SE 1157 1621	Grade II Listed Building
1220722	Scar Bottom	Grade II Listed Building
1222522	58 and 60, Ramsden Mill Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1223636	25 and 27, Scarhouse Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1223700	1-5, Scarehouse Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1223702	5, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building
1223703	3-4, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building
1223704	6-7, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building

List Entry	Asset Name and Description	Designation
1223705	10, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building
1223706	11-12, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building
1224277	79-83, Station Road	Grade II Listed Building
1233736	60 and 62, Cowersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1234423	Huddersfield Narrow Canal; Golcar Swing Bridge	Grade II Listed Building
1234642	1-3, Kiln Brow	Grade II Listed Building
1234863	4-5, Kiln Brow	Grade II Listed Building
1243468	Huddersfield Narrow Canal, Milestone at SE 104 155	Grade II Listed Building
1267092	13-14, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building
1267180	1, Scar Top	Grade II Listed Building
1267186	Golcar	Grade II Listed Building
1274624	Factory Adjacent to Bankfield	Grade II Listed Building
1275687	Long Croft Yard	Grade II Listed Building
1275737	7, Long Croft Street	Grade II Listed Building
1276053	Huddersfield Narrow Canal; Scarwood Bridge	Grade II Listed Building
1276344	Railway Viaduct	Grade II Listed Building
1277444	Christ Church	Grade II Listed Building

List Entry	Asset Name and Description	Designation
1290351	Crosland Hall Cottage	Grade II Listed Building
1290357	The Little Shop	Grade II Listed Building
1290563	Calder and Hebble Navigation Cuckoo Bridge Huddersfield Narrow Canal Cuckoo Bridge	Grade II Listed Building
1290846	Scar Bottom	Grade II Listed Building
1313530	Former Church of St Luke	Grade II Listed Building
1313806	Milnsbridge Bridge, Huddersfield Narrow Canal	Grade II Listed Building
1313816	122, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1313817	128, Cowlersley Lane	Grade II Listed Building
1313818	Storth House	Grade II Listed Building
1313821	Range of Farm Buildings at Crosland Hall	Grade II Listed Building
1313822	100-104, Crosland Hill Road	Grade II Listed Building
n/a	Milnsbridge Conservation Area	Conservation Area
n/a	Linthwaite Conservation Area	Conservation Area
n/a	Golcar Conservation Area	Conservation Area

APPENDIX 3: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 3)

HER No.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWY1832	Possible Site of Medieval House and Settlement	Possible site of a documented medieval house and settlement mentioned in the ' <i>Elland Tragedy</i> '. The WYHER marks a location of possible archaeological interest.	Medieval	WYHER
MWY2642	Ramsden Mills	Ramsden Mills originated as a small water-powered fulling mill. When first recorded in 1789, it had been supplemented by a new mill across the canal in the Linthwaite township, which was used for fulling and scribbling. The mills were developed by the Ramsden family and served the manufacturing concerns of the family and company; they also took in work on a commission basis. the site served, therefore, as both a public and private mill in an industry dominated before 1850 by domestic operations. The original fulling mill has been demolished, but records were made of extensions of 1827 and 1848. In 1860 a new steam-powered mill was built, probably for spinning. Ownership was fragmented in the late 19th century and the site developed as two independent mills before being united once again in the early 20th century by the present occupiers, Taylor Livesey and Company, woollen manufacturers.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY2937	North Stone Rings and South Stone Rings, Golcar (place names)	'North Stone Rings' and 'South Stone Rings' are place names recorded in the Golcar tithe apportionments. The WYHER suggests these may mark the presence of previously existing prehistoric circles, however there is no evidence of such on the ground or in documentary sources.	Prehistoric	WYHER
MWY4197	Tannery East of Milnsbridge, Linthwaite	Tannery east of Milnsbridge. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (1854).	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY4710	Milnsbridge Bottom Dyeworks	Dyeworks Darked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (1854).	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY6443	Stanley Mills	A textile mill dating from the second half of the 19th century. The mill is not featured on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition. 6-inch map (1854)but is annotated on the c. 1894 Ordnance Survey map. The newly erected woollen mills were advertised for sale by James Sykes in a newspaper in 1880. These comprised a three-storey building with engine and dyehouse. Joseph Hoyle briefly occupied the mill until John Crowther and Son purchased it in 1892. By 1910 the mill housed 6,200 spindles and 200 looms. The last available record states that in 1918 Crowther and Son continued to occupy the mill.	Post-Medieval	WYHER

HER No.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWY7641	Colne Vale Mill	A piece of letterhead depicting Colne Vale Mill in Milsbridge near Huddersfield from 20th March 1894 shows a printed drawing of the mill and chimney stacks, and lists the proprietors as Titus Calverley and Sons, Woollen Manufacturers.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY7713	467-483 Manchester Road, Workers Housing, Linthwaite	This was a row of nine stone cottages built facing north into Colne Valley, their ground floor originally backing onto the hillside behind. 469-475 were built shortly before 477-483 and 467, which were added to the terraced housing at either end. 469-475 are slightly smaller than the cottages to the east. 467 is even smaller. The deeds of these houses date from 1873, a later date than the houses themselves.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY7794	14 Quarry Road, Lockwood	One of a row of seven stone houses built in 1912 for quarrymen at the nearby quarry.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY11866	Railway Goods Yard and Coal Drops off Scar Lane, Milsbridge	A row of five brick-built coal drops in Old Railway Goods Yard, for the purpose of off sales of coal or secondary uses to the railway.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY12377	Holme Mill	Holme Mill was a woollen mill first shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY12379	Scarbottom Mills	Scarbottom Mill was a textile mill first shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map, when it consisted of a warehouse and weaving sheds.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY12384	Britannia Mills	Britannia Mills was a textile mill first shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY12393	Spring Garden Mill	Spring Garden Mill was a woollen mill seen on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (1854).	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY12396	Bridge Croft Mills	Bridge Croft Wollen Mill and Bridge Croft Dye works were first shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map. The first available records document Bridge Croft Mill in 1880 in relation to the production of yarn. Joshua Barrowclough purchased the mill in 1882 from Sam Brook. Serious fires destroyed mill buildings in 1885 (damage cost £8,000), 1887 (damage worth £700), 1888 (damage worth £700), and in 1911 (damage cost £800). In 1910, Joseph & Berry Co occupied the mill and are recorded as having owned 1,670 spindles and 20 looms.	Post-Medieval	WYHER

HER No.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWY12401	Elm Ing Mills	Elm Ing Mills was a woollen mill first annotated on the 1894 Ordnance Survey.	Post-Medieval	WYHER
MWY13149	Translucent Grey Flint Findspot, Lockwood	Translucent grey flint found by a Mr A. Wild of Lepton in 1970. The paper record stated that the implement had a 'missing tang' which suggests it may have been a prehistoric arrowhead, but this is not confirmed. The flint was retained by finder.	Prehistoric	WYHER
MWY20054	Nonconformist Chapel and Burial Ground, Linthwaite	A 19th century chapel and burial ground which was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (1854). The 19th century chapel site appeared to have been amalgamated into the neighboring Bridge Croft mills complex.	Post-Medieval	WYHER

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SITE WALKOVER SURVEY



Photograph 1: Section of dry-stone wall along north-east boundary.



Photograph 2: Dry-stone wall boundary separating eastern and western fields of the Inner Study Area.



Photograph 3: Overview of eastern field of Inner Study Area, viewed from north-east corner.



Photograph 4: Overview of western field of Inner Study Area, viewed from the south-west corner.



Photograph 5: Overview of the area where a former cottage (2) was formerly located in the east side of the Inner Study Area.



Photograph 6: Culverted stream on western edge of the eastern field.



Photograph 7: Overview of an area of hard standing in the western corner of Inner Study Area, viewed from the south-west corner.



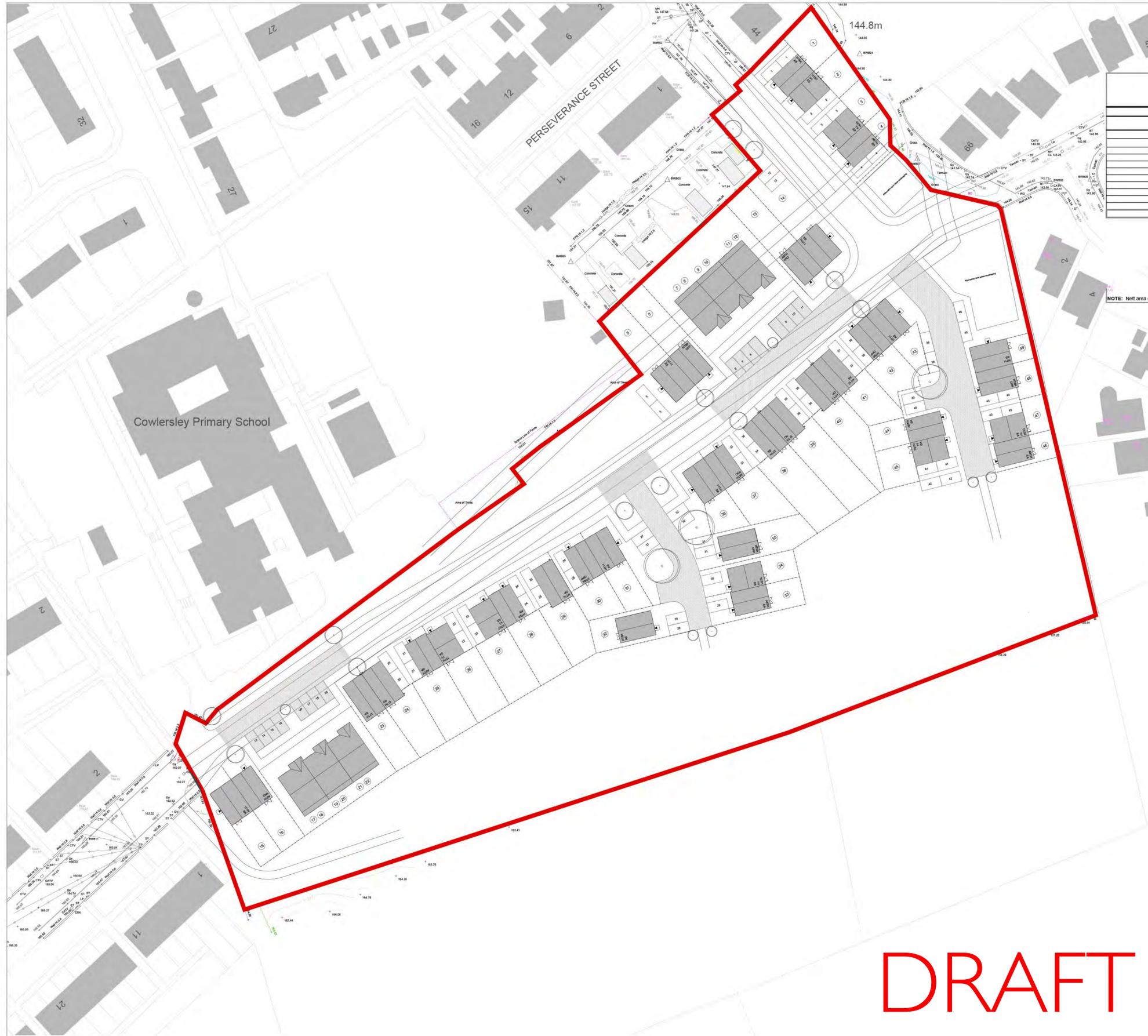
Photograph 8: Former boundary stone or gate post in north-east corner of the Inner Study Area.

APPENDIX 5: PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

DO NOT SCALE
All dimensions to be checked on site and Architect to be notified of any discrepancies prior to commencement

DESIGNER'S RISK ASSESSMENT
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
RESIDUAL RISKS:

REF: DESCRIPTION DATE:

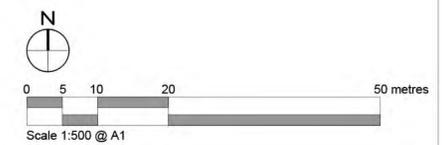


Kirklees - Main Avenue										idp PARTNERSHIP NORTHERN			
(GIA) Thirteen Group										ha	acres		
										GROSS SITE AREA	2.14	5.29	
HOUSE TYPE	BEDROOM	CONFIG	STOREYS	NO	MIX %	SQ FT	SQM	TOTAL SQ FT	TOTAL SQ M				
HT7	2B4P	HOUSE	2	7	14	885.42	80.4	6058	562.80				
HT8	3B4P	HOUSE	2	8	16	927.85	86.2	7423	689.60				
HT9	3B5P	HOUSE	2	8	16	1020.42	94.90	8163	758.40				
HT11	3B5P	HOUSE	2	7	14	1021.49	94.90	7150	664.30				
HT12	3B5P	HOUSE	2	7	14	1044.10	97.00	7309	679.00				
APT (G)	2B3P	APARTMENT	1	6	12	710.42	66.00	4263	396.00				
APT (1)	2B4P	APARTMENT	1	6	12	737.00	68.50	4422	411.00				
OVERALL TOTALS										49	100	44788	4161

OVERALL MIX	TOTAL	%
2 BED	19	39
3 BED	30	61
4 BED	0	0
	49	100

NOTE: Netf area excludes all public open space and associated structural landscaping / buffer planting / half road

TOTAL NO 49



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED
D3	12.04.21	Plots substituted for apartments.	
D2	29.03.21	Layout Updated.	
D1	26.03.21	First issue.	

idp PARTNERSHIP NORTHERN

ARCHITECTURE | MASTERPLANNING | URBAN DESIGN

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PROJECT / CLIENT		
Kirklees Cluster Bid Main Avenue, Cowlesley		
DRAWING TITLE		
Proposed Site Layout - Main Avenue Cowlesley		
PROJECT ARCHITECT	PROJECT NO.	DRAWING REVISION
MM	N81-2993	D2
DRAWN BY	DRAWING NO.	
GP	100	
CHECKED	DRAWING STATUS	
IDP	DRAFT	
SCALE	DATE	
1 to 500 at A1	26.03.21	

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